# AMERICA WILL HAVE HALF A MILLION ARMY MEN IN FRANCE EARLY THIS YEAR

sential to their success.
"So that from the very beginning

it was a question of abstract specu

Told of Britain's Experiences

there and found not to work at all.

Exchanging Information.

Impossible to Draw Picture.

"But that was not enough. They admitted that it was impossible to

draw that picture. They could de-scribe to us and bring the specifica-tions and drawings for a piece of ar-

tillery, but they could not tell us why the British theory of the use of ar-tillery was by the British preferred to that of the French. They could not

the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but

even while they told us the story grew

Warned of Strength of Adversary.

"The one thing they told us from

the very beginning to the end was that this war, of all others, was not a

static thing; that our adversary was a

versatile and agile adversary; that ev-ery day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defence; that the stories they were

were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrap heap

"They said to us, this is a moving picture: it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It

Officers Sent Over to Observe.

"Therefore, it became necessary for

es to have eyes there in instant and

ity so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices, and

hing, and we sent with him not m ly a division of troops—to that I shall refer in a moment—but we sent with him perhaps I can say safely the ma-

is not a static thing.

With a Million More Trained and Equipped Ready to Follow as Quickly as Ships Can be Provided

### BAKERS INFORMS SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE

Tells the World That the Work Accomplished by the War Department is Greater Than Was Demanded by Its Critics-There Are Now More Than a 100,000 American Soldiers in France-Tells of Efforts to Bring the Financial, Industrial and Military Strength of the Nation in Cooperation With Great Britain and France in the Most Effective Way.

Washington, Jan. 28.-America will | plied would have been the thing eshave an army of half a million men in Francesearly this year, with a million trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be prorided to carry them-and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

cretary Baker gave this informs tion to the nation and to the world oday in a statement before the senate military committee, baring much that unth now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the govern-

n early morning until late aft-in the secretary addressed the ittee and a crowd including many ers of both houses of congress From early morning until late aftmembers of both houses of congress gathered in a big hearing room of the senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with de-tails of the mammoth task of build-ing an army of a million and a half, swering such complaints of ineffi-ncy as were cited by Senator Chamerlain in his recent speech and declaring that such instances were iso-lated and not general. Some ques-tions were asked and Mr. Baker from

Then, toward the close of the day the secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the allied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the seems of battle in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond expectations in buildwar plan, telling of the coming of the aillied missions, of the day and night conferences with men from the scene of battle in which the plans now bearing executed were adopted, and of success beyond expectations in building the army, and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in Prance and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

When Mr. Baker closed it was apparent he had created a profound impression. Chairman Chamberlain said so before he left the stand. There was no attempt at cross examination.

Mr. Baker statement follows:

no attempt at cross examination.

Mr. Baker's statement follows:
Secretary Baker's Explanation.

"Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be remembered that the war was the wa for two and one half years, or more than two and one half years, or more than two and one half years, the war had been going on. It was not as though war had broken out between the Unibed States and some country, each of them prior to that time have ing been at peace with one another and with everybody else; so that an mmediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary, but we were coming into a war which had been going on for two and one-half years, in which the greatest military experts, dustrial capacity of those greatest countries in the world had for two and one-half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to

Problem How to Reach Enemy. "It was not a thing for us to decide where our theatre of war should be. The theatre of war was France It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across three thous-and miles of ocean, one end of it inested with submarines. It was not liave the maneouvering of large poures of troops in the open. There lay the of defense; that the stories they were contagonists on opposite sides of No of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left line in the trenches at a France and England, but an entirely different thing was probably taking Man's Land in the trenches at death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of that line, and our problem was and is that line, and our problem was and is place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind

and another which they had developed in France and England and which even before they got them in sufficient Had to Study the Situation. "It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else quantity, manufactured to take them take care of himself. In the first from the industrial plants to the front place, we were going to fight our adversary's soil, and therefore at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign: not to have the war college, with its meculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out out the theoectically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem of studying the then existing situadustrial and military strength of the United States into co-operation with him perhaps I can say safely the ma-jor part of the trained, expert per-sonnel of the army. You know the size of the official corps of the regu-lar army in this country when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was neces-sary to divide them up and send over to France officers of the highest qual-tives that they would be at the front hat of Great Britain and France in the most immediate and effective way. That problem could not be decided here. I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trench-es. The altogether unprecedented character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us calmot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all.

Question of Abstract Speculation. It is easily imagined that we might nave perfected an army over here and it across the ocean and found in the across the ocean and found in the property of the control o night well have been that the army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need, and that some

## Cabled Paragraphs

Finnish Delegates for Peace Meet London, Jan. 28.—The Finnish Diet has elected five delegates to look after Finland's interest in the Brest Litovsk peace negotiations, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Co-

U. S. Silent on Irish Question. London, Jan. 28.—Andrew Bonar aw, chancellor of the exchequer, antaw, chancelor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons to-day, that no messages, official or semi-official, emanating from high quarters in Washington and pointing out the urgency of a settlement of the Irish stion, have been received by Pre-

and formulas and changes of a mill meter in size, great long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week, and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to

ther examination into some of the bu-reau work of the department, some o the divisions, when they come down you will find that schedules which were agreed upon, weapons which were lation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put. selected and which we had started to manufacture, have been so far discarded that people have forgotten the They realized that, and so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of exnames of them almost, and new things substituted in their place, and those forgotten and new things in their

> Double Duty For Home Men. "So that if one gets the idea that

perts They came over here and you saw Mr. Balfour in congress, at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another, but the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, and yet they distributed them-selves through the war department or if he gets the idea that this is static thing it is an entirely error eous idea, and when you remember that we had to divide this little hand-ful of officers that we had and send so large a part of them to France, and then think of those who remained at sistants, their strategists sat down with the army war college, and all over this city there were these confihome, you will realize, I am sure, that those who remained here had the double duty, insufficient for either asdential groups exchanging informa-tion, telling how the thing was over there, what we could do, what they adpect of it in numbers—and they still have this double duty—they had to go forward with manufacturers, work vised us to do, what experience they had in developing this, that and the out industry and industrial relations; they had to see about supplies of raw other implement or supply, how cer-tain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experi-ences of the world had been tried materials and manufacture materiais and manufacture missed products, and make from day to day alterations and changes that had to be made, and they had to be ingenious with suggestions, to see whether they could devise on this side something which had not been thought of over there. giving us all that they thought was helpful. And then came Joffre, with his wonderful reputation and his great

Had to Listen to Suggestions. "They had to be hospitable to suggestions which came from the other side; they had to confer with the for-eign officers who were here and were constantly being changed, so that men fresh from the front could be here to advise with us, and in addition to that every one of them had to be a university professor, going out into the life of the community and selecting men who had mechanical experience and knowledge and training, and addng to his original

which stayed here have built the great special departments of the army. The ordnance department starting. I think, with 93 or 96 officers, has now, as I recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained, they have had to be specialized and that has had to so good. their respective countries. And every country which has been brought in the war has brought us that sort, or sent ized, and that has had to go on con-

> Change of Industries. In the meantime, when we started into this war, I think it was commonly known throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might be financial and industrial. The industries of this country were large-ly devoted at that time, the appropri-ate industries, and many converted industries were largely devoted to the manufacture of war materials for our

> "As I suggested this morning when largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shoe factory and saying 'Make shoes for us,' but it was going to a factory which never made shoes because all the shoe fac-tories were busy making shoes for people from whom we could not take them, and saying, Learn how to make in order that you may make them for us."

Machine Guns, Arms and Ammunition. "Now, of course, that is not true of shoes, but it is true of machine guns.
it is true of other arms, it is true of have in France, or have had there at ammunition, it is true of forging ca-pacity, which was the greatest defect in the country, and all of this time we had not, merely not to disturb the programme of affied manufacture in this country, but had not to cut off the supplies of raw material to our allies and we had not to disturb the industry of this country to such an extent tha products upon which they depended for the success of their military operations would be interfered both agricultural and commercial and

industrial products,
"At the outset the idea was that we would be a financial and industrial as-sistance to our allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read from the Metropolitan Magazine for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of the country was. The editor of the Metro-politan Magazine was protesting against what he believed to be the intention of the government at tha

Editorial in Metropolitan Magazine. Here Senator Weeks interrupted to ask if that was the magazine of which Theodore Roosevelt is associate editor. Secretary Baker replied that Mr. Roosevelt was a contributing ed-

factories and in the war offices, and in the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back of the front so that they could see the thing with their own eyes, and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing character of this war.

Staff Experts Busy Every Minute.

"General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every the war for us."

Mr. Rooseven was a continued:

"This magazine came out in August, "This magazine came out in August, "Since it is our war we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the war desire to hold off until the allies finish the war for us."

# **Food Administrator** Tied Up by Blizzards Scoville is Upheld

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW FROM MIDDLE WEST TO NEW YORK

### OFFICIALS ARE WORRIED WORD

Railroads Are Accepting Practically No Shipments Except of Fuel and Food-Fear Floods Might Follow.

Traffic Completely

blizzards which completely stopped traffic on many eastern railroads to-day, the handling of sufficient coal for homes and important war industries in the eastern half of the country became a more serious problem than at any time this winter Fuel Administrators Worried

Washington, Jan. 28 .- In the face of

Officials of the fuel and railroad ad-ministrations were frankly worried, but explained they did not believe it necessary to declare another five day industrial shutdown, in view of the general observance of today as the second "heatless Monday." No extension of the official certain. on of the official eastern freight embargo is necessary, railroad adminis-tration officials said, because railroads now are accepting practically no ship-ments except of fuel and food.

Heavy Fall in Middle West. There was a general and heavy fall of snow today from the middle west to New York and it extended tonight in-to New England. In the middle west sleet storms interfered with traffic, while in some sections rain fell.

Fear of Floods. Added to the concern of railroad ad-ninistration officials over the continvance of cold weather and snow was the fear of floods which would follow a sudden thaw. In parts of West once. Virginia today railroad authorities re-ported streams swollen with melting snow threatening interruption of coal

concerned, and letting the allies de

"What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year.

Exceeded Programme of Editor. "That is, the year 1917. I tell no se have far exceased what in August, 1917, was regarded as a programme so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we

In response to a question by Chairman Chambetlain, the secretary said the United States did not have more

"And then the editor goes on: 'And by next year, 1918, we could have had to of 500,000 men which we could ship.'

More Than 100,000 Men in France. g to his original equipment the Now, instead of having 50,000 or tentific training, that finishing touch 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have which made him available for use, as a military scientist.

Built Special Departments of Army.

We could fird any way to do it in 1918. "As a consequence, this little group we will have more than one-half mil-which stayed here have built the lion men in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportstion facilities are available to us, and the prespect is not unpromising, one Leans and Advance War Enterprises. and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France."

Replies to Senator Weeks. temporaneously with this tremendous secretary knew who wrote the editor-response to the changing conditions on ial, and Mr. Baker said he thought it the other side. Senator Weeks asked whether the

tor-in-chief.
"Why," asked Chairman Chamber lain, "have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to the things that you are telling now?"

enator, I confess I have hesitated and I still hesitate" replied the sec-retary. "I have here a statement from Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a our preparations for this war in an unworthy manner.'

"Do you think, for a moment, Sec-retary Baker," said the chairman, "that there has been any time within the last year that the German secret service has not been fully advised as to everything we have done

Cermany is Mystified. "Yes. Senator, I know. If I may re-ly upon the confidential information which we get from confidential sources, the German government is still mys tified as to the number of men w

any time."

The chairman said he doubted this.

After some discussion as to the policy of governments in amounting mill-tary secrets, Mr. Baker said it was not the policy of the American or other governments to do so and added:
"I am saying this now, because you have asked me why I have held back these facts until now. I am saying to you that you could not get from Great Britain at this minute I do not know whether I could get the number of sol diers Great Britain has in France or at home. I could get an approxima-tion; I could get whatever information might be deemed helpful to the im-mediate military object to be accom-plished, but I could not get from Great Britain or France wither one, the act-

Precaution is Necessary. "It may be that that precaution is unnecessary, and yet that is the pre-caution which military men have ob-served, and I have no further point to make in the matter of the number of our original intention was to make our military effort in 1913; and in August of 1917 a zealous advocate of immediate military activity laid down as the maximum obtainable programme a thing which has since been multifold

ual number of troops they have at the

Decided to Send Troops to France. Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British mission came from France sey told us of the situation which we rade it up to that time fully apprecated. There had been in France recently fore that an unsucce-sful he jor offen-sive. The French people ad so red

IN 80 AND 20 PER CENT. FLOUR RULING FOR CONNECTICUT.

Reports of Food Hoarding in New Haven and Hartford Are to be Giv

en Strict Investigation at Once.

FROM

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 28 .- Doubt as to whether whole wheat and graham flours were to be considered and sold as substitutes for wheat was cleared up today for Food Administrator Sco-ville received word from Washington that neither was to be sold to supplement the white flour supply. This question was brought up at the Sunday conference between the food ad-ministration and wholesale grocers.

Contracts May Be Carried Out A telegram from Washington today so cleared up another point under discussion in this state. That was, if contracts entered into by wholesale and retail grocers prior to the order compelling sales of substitutes with the sales of wheat flour still were effective. Washington ruled that the new order superseded all flour con-tracts made prior to the new order and fective. new order uture contracts must include the sale of specified substitutes.

Approval of the 80 and 20 per cent.

four ruling for Connecticut was given official sanction by United States Food Administrator Hoover today. Reports of Food Hoarding.

Reports of food hoarding - New faven and Hartford have been filed Haven and Hartford have been with Administrator Scoville and these will be given strict investigation at

REVOLUTION IN EASTERN PROVINCES OF FINLAND

Sharp Fighting is Reported Arou and in Viborg.

Jan. 28.-The long hreatened revolution in Finland has egun in the eastern provinces, acording to sparse information reaching Haparanda. The Red Guard is re ported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, all the toreign consuls have left the capital and sharp fighting is reported around and in Vi-

borg.

The Red Guard is holding Rikimaki and other important junctions; Russian soldiers are aiding the Reds and reinforcements are coming from Pe rograd.
The Finnish minister in Petrograd

ought to have strained every nerve in Soldiers' Delegates against Ri a vain but hopeless effort to accomhas protested to the Workmen's and received a reply that "Russia's gov-ernment true to it! principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat the United States did not have more than the minimum number of men in Finland in its battle against the France in August, 1917.

He continued:

"And then the editor was on "And then the sent to the Reds and that still more troops would be The Finnish government has sent to

all the powers that have acknowledged Finland's independence a protest trograd is broken.

A HALF MILLION DOLLAR

Washington, Jan. 28.-Creation of a was recommended to congress, today Secretary McAdoo.
The secretary also asked that pri

vate issues of securities of more than \$100,000 be made subject to the approval of the government body, to be known as the "War Finance Corpora-

The proposed corporation would sian author and editor of the Skovod-have power to make advances to banks the power to make advances to banks the power to make advances to banks the proposed corporation would sian author and editor of the Skovod-naia Zhizn, was struck in the neck and slightly wounded by a stray shot which finance industries essential to ties of such corporations, subject to certain restrictions concerning price and length of the loans. The corpora-tion also would make short time advances to savings banks.

Further powers of the corporation would be "to subscribe for, acquire and own, buy, sell and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States." It could issue notes or bonds of its own of an amount not more than eight times its capital, which would be supplied originally by the government. The corporation would be managed by the secretary of the treasury and four directors to be appointed by the ecretary with the approval of

The draft of a bill embodying Secretary McAdoo's suggestion was pre-pared and will be introduced shortly in both houses of congress.

PLAN TO SAVE COAL ON

CITY STREET CAR LINES By Reducing the Number of Stops and Limiting the Heating of Cars.

saving more than a million tons of coal a year by reducing in all cities the number of street car stops and by imiting the use of power for cars has been proposed to the fuel administration. It is receiving atten-tion, but there is no indication as to whether fuel administration officials riew it with favor.

The number of stops would be held

to eight in each mile and heating would be limited to 45 degrees fahrenheit, as the proposal has been made

is not adapted to describe, but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been at their doors, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had ne on there was a spirit not of sur-nder, but of fate, about the French matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, that it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us, frank-ly, it will cheer us; it will cheer us

## Condensed Telegrams

Rumors of disorders in Barcelona

There are more than 100 cases of typhus in the Petrograd isolation Unfavorable weather for the crop

Harry Rider, of Clayville, N. Y., private in Company B, 301st regiment of engineers, died at Camp Devens of neutron;

George A. White, the last survivor of the Greely relief expedition to the Arc tic in 1889, died at his home at Pea

The Finnish senate has sent an ulti-natum to the Russian government demanding that Russia cease supplying arms to Finnish rioters.

The Cunard line, owners of the Andania, say that two members of the the vessel was torpedoed.

Crews of all American ships sailing from Atlantic and gulf ports will be put on a special food administration ration beginning February 1.

Gas masks of the latest model have been furnished t othe police of Paris, as a protection against gas bombs in the expectation of air raids. Two Mexican saldiers were killed

Friday night during the exchange of shots between American and Mexican patrols guarding the boundary

The Belgian government was advis-ed that the American Red Cross had place, at its disposal 2,000,000 francs for the relief of Belgian refugees. Yale will suspend all classes it was announced from February 2 to 7 to aid fuel conservation. The university will not be officially closed, however.

A reduction in the price of grade A milk from 17 to 16 1-2 cents a quart to consumers was announced by the federal milk commission of New York.

Belgium got another credit of \$9,000. 000, making her total loans from the United States \$36 400,000. Total credits to all the allies now are \$4,247,000,000. One hundred refrigerator cars week

ly are needed from now until April to move the onion crop of western Massa-Department of Justice agents are in-estigating the fires which caused

heavy loss last night to two connear Baltimore The North Dakota senate with only

two dissenting votes last night con-H. H. Raymond, president of the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines. was named by the shipping board con-troller of shipping for the port of New

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company's service and repair plant near the water front at Buffalo, N. V., was burned yesterday. Loss \$150.000.

Of the 200 steamships detained in GOVERNMENT CORPORATION New York harbor for want of coal be Recommended by Secretary, to Make five-day restriction order, all have defore the federal fuel administration's

The British admiralty announces half billion dollar government cor-poration to make loans and advances to enterprises essential to the war and otherwise assist in private financing Frank H. Gould, survey general of the department of the interior of the

United States, dropped dead at San Francisco from appolexy in a corridor in front of his office

while driving in Petrograd. Reversing an earlier ruling, the fue doministration has held that newsprint paper mills come within the class of dustries that must be closed on the next nine Mondays to conserve fuel

While pleading for the exemption of the exemption of her son. Novie Pan-ken, before a draft exemption board at New York, Mrs. Sadie Panken, 75 years old, collapsed and died from ears old, collapsed and died from

All hope of forcing a channel through the ice-bound Penobscot riv-er and bay to Bucksport and Sears-port, Maine, was abandoned when the ort. Maine, was abandoned when the terms, claiming the commission's der interfered.

immediate closing of nearly every mu-nicipal building in Boston, including wardrooms, symnasiums and milk staions, as a fuel conservation measure

Mayor Curley issued orders for the

ered from the Allan shaft of the Acadia Coal company's collieries at Stellarton N. S., in which 87 miners were killed by an explosion Wednes-

Longshoremen employed on five piers of the Southern Pacific Steam-ship company on the North river, New York, went on strike for higher wag-The public day and evening schools of Providence, R. I., have closed for a indefinite period and the 2,000 tons

of coal now in the school building

will be turned over to the local fue committee for sale in 100 pound bags NEW YORK ASSEMBLY VOTES

FOR SUFFRAGE PETITION vorably on Constitutional Amendment

"Why we decided to send troops to France. "Why we decided to send troops to gine which they had seen prepared to equalled this session, the assembly of the mighty military endurance in 1917? It is no secret. When Marshal Joffre came to this country them, and their attitude was that no a vote of 72 to 17 adopted a resolution petitioning the United States senate to act favorably on the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. It was not until after fifteen mem-bers, most of them new, had spoken that the resolution could be brought

Because of Economic and Food Conditions Resulting From the War-Political Pot is Boiling

### MILITARY OPERATIONS CONTINUE AT LOW EBB

Attacks by the Pan-Germanists Against All Persons Who Are Opposing Their War Aims Continue Unabated-An Amsterdam Dispatch Says the Deutsche Tages Zeitung Calls Upon the People of Germany to Revolt and Refers to Emperor William as Germany's Hangman-Outbreaks Are Reported in Bohemia and in Rhenish Prussia.

write the military operations on the various fronts continue at low ebb, the political pot still boils furiously in Austro-Hungary and Germany, in both of which countries there have en new outbreaks among the popu-AGES ZEITUNG CALLS ON ace because of economic and food conditions resulting from the war.

Despatches from Switzerland are to ne effect that there has been serious rioting in Bohemia owing to a shortage in the flour rations, strong measures man in Red Coat and Mantle. by the police being required to dis-

windows and plunked stores. Likewise severe outbreaks are reported in the industrial regions in Rhenish Prussia, where troops had to be called out to deal with the dissatisfied populace.

Attacks by the Pan-Germanists against any and all persons who are mantle of Germany's hangman. Who severe outbreaks are reported in the industrial regions in Rhenish Prus-sia, where troops had to be called out will save Germany from these traitors but the German people? It is now, 'Germans help yourself, and God will Announcement is made that Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, shortly will make a furthhelp you."
Although Emperor William is not er statement regarding the Belgian question, offering positive suggestions named in the article, the expression "Germany's hangman" is meant for the kaiser, says the correspondent.

AROUSED IRE BY DISPLAY OF UNPATRIOTIC SIGNS

sing their war aims continue un-

bated in ermany.

and proposals.

Crowds Threatened Violence to Frank and John Wood of Southport.

erse the mobs, which smashed she

Southport, Conn., Jan. 28.—Citizens f this town were roused to the point of this town were roused to the point of threatening the persons and store of Frank and John Wood today through the appearance of signs displayed in the notion establishment conducted by the two brothers here today. The store was closed to business but in the windows were shown these notion the address.

Colonel E. M. House was a caller at the White House during the day and his presence gave rise to speculation.

ing the public by the United States government as follows: Monday, all speech had been for the day: Tuesday Wednerd. and Friday after 7 p. m."
"Three hundred years of progress:

In 1618 he who would not work could | not eat. In 1918 he who wants to work was no truth whatever in rumors that must not."

These quins, viewed here as savoring of disloyalty, have been reported to SPEAKER OF PORTO SICAN
Charles H. Lane, federal agent of the HOUSE HAS RESIGN department of justice, and to the disdepartment of Justice, and to trict fuel administrator, Carl F. Siegathered in front of the store and vi-olence to the storekeepers was openly hreatened and some were for demo ishing the shop but the local authori-ties had been able to prevent actual attacks up to nightfall.

SUPREME COURT ASKED TO GIVE EARLY OPINION

Against the W. U. T. Co.

Washington, Jan. 28,-Because the importance of the question to all railroads in adjusting the amount of ompensation which they will receive an early opinion in the suit of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad against the Western Union Telegraph Company involving an interpretation of the ders which fixes the basis of pay exchange of services between railroads

the railroad company's right of wa by the telegraph company's lines and for the exchange of services between them. The telegraph company refused to transmit messages on the agreed

FIRST DAY DRIVE FOR

Reserve Organizations.

Washington, Jan. 28 .- Reports to th United States employment service to-day at the end of the first day of the drive to enroll 250,000 shipyard workers, said state directors of the service reserve now are established in 42 states and that 25 states have completed reserve organizations.

First figures of enrollment of workers will be made next Saturday. From now until February 16, when the cam

of the eighteen working days, but labor department officials tonight ex-pressed belief that the campaign would be a success.

TWO MIDNIGHT AIR ATTACKS ON LONDON

Official Announcement Says Bombs Were Dropped About 12,30 a. m. London, Jan. 29, 1.20 a. m .- It is of ficially announced that two attacks by air raiders were delivere don London

about 1230 a. m.

The communication just issued says the raid is still in progress. The text of the communication

after midnight, bombs being dropped

"Hostile airplanes crossed the Kent ish state in Palestine.

and Essex coasts shortly before 8 o'
Beginning Feb. 1, an intensive camand Essex coasts shortly before 8 o'clock this evening and proceeded toward London. Some of the machines the United States to bring the total
penetrated to the capital, where bembs up to the million dollars desired before
were dropped.

GERMAN PEOPLE TO REVOLT Refers to Kaiser as Germany's Hang?

London, Jan. 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam

PRESIDENT HAS NOT RECEIVED CZERNIN'S SPEECH Advance or Otherwise-Has See

Only Extracts from Address. Washington, Jan. 28 .- it was official ly stated today that President Wilson had not received a copy of Count

his presence gave rise to speculation ing the public by the United States government as follows: Monday, all speech had been forwarded to the day; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday after 7 p. m."

"Three hundred years of progress: House said while he could not discuss

Jose de Diego Has Also Retired from

San Juan P. R., Jan. 28 .- Jose de Diego, speaker of the house gates and the chief advocate for Porto Rican independence announce resignation as speaker of the today and also his retirement from the unionist party and politics at the un-ionist convention which last night adopted a platform calling for selfin Porto Rico, but under

the American flag. The differences between the unionist party and Governor Yager were com-posed today by a resolution which expressed the wish for the successful administration of the United States government in the island. Steps for affiliation between the unionist and na-

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE

Providing for Charter of Swedish Ships for South American Trade. Washington, Jan; 28 .- A preliminary agreement has been reached between the United States and Sweden, according to official despatches from London today, providing for the charter of Swedish ships to the United States, to

UNITED STATES AND SWEEDEN

be used principally in the South Some of the ships of the Swedish fleet now in American waters will be allowed to sail with their cargoes; while others, it is understood, will be unloaded and put in the service of the SHIPYARD WORKERS United States. Negotiations are proceeding in a satisfactory manner and a final agreement is looked for shortly.

> A SIXTY DAY RESPITE FOR DR. EDWARD C. CHAMBERS. Was Chief Figure in the So-Called "Florida Everglade Land Cases."

> Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 38.—Francis Wilson, United States district attorney for western Missouri, today received a telegram from Washingt stating that President Wilson h granted a respite of sixty days to Dr. Edward C. Chambers, the chief figure in the so-called "Florida Everglade Today's is the third respite granted Dr. Chambers, who was convicted here

a year ago and sertenced to three

ZIONIST FUND FOR THE

RESTORATION OF PALESTINE Has Passed the Half Million Mark in the First Installment.

New York. Jan. 28 .- Officers of the Zionist organization here announced today that the half million mark had been passed in the first installment of the Palestine restoration fund being raised to meet immediate needs look-ing to the re-establishment of a Jew-